UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

ARMANDO VILLANUEVA and HORTENCIA SAINZ, individually and as successor in interest to Pedro Villanueva, deceased, and FRANCISCO OROZCO, individually,))))
Plaintiff,)
vs.) CASE NO: 8:17-cv-) 01302-JLS-KES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA; et al.,)
Defendants.))
	,

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF CLARENCE R. CHAPMAN

Taken on

Monday, August 6, 2018

- A Always.

 2 Q And you agree with that?
- 3 A Yes.
- Q And it also talks about deadly force only being used in the direct of circumstances?
 - A I agree with that.
 - Q Okay. And that's not only part of post standards, that's part of police officer training; is that fair?
- 13:27 10 A Yes.

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- Q And it also talks about the reverence for human life which we've briefly spoke about already?
- 13 A Correct.
- Q And also the post standards with respect to
 the use of deadly force also talk about not using
 deadly force if other reasonable measures are
 available, and you generally agree with that?
 - 18 A Alternatives, yes.
- Q And one of the alternatives, I think, we talked about in the context of a moving vehicle is 21 is to step out of the path if you can?
 - A That's probably the best alternative.
 - 23 Q The post talks about giving a warning that
 - 24 you're going to use deadly force when feasible?
- 13:28 25 A When feasible, yes. Yes. If that warning

- ID #:3630
- 1 can be perceived and understood by the individual,
- 2 and there's enough time for the individual to comply
- 3 with that warning.

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- 4 Q An officer should, in part, consider the 13:28 5 background when firing?
 - A It's called backdrop, yes. Backdrop considerations and collateral damage is always tantamount in any decision to use firearms as a defensive method of force.
- 13:29 10 Q The Post Learning Domain 20 talks about

 11 subject fear alone being insufficient to use force
 - including deadly force?
 - 13 Yes. Subjective fear is basically that
 - 14 fear of the officer has no foundation in any
- objective condition that may occur at the time. In
 - other words, just an individual being afraid of
 - something is not justification to use deadly force.

before, whether you've been retained or you've seen

- Now, have you reviewed or seen cases
- 13:29 20 a video on television or whatever it might be, where
 - 21 you thought that the officers overreacted by using
 - 22 deadly force?
 - 23 A Oh, yes.
- Q Okay. And when an officer overreacts in using deadly force would that be a, at least in your

- 1 fleeing?
- 2 A No. I think that's what I'm talking about.
- 3 I think there's not only policy, but there's --
- 4 there's some case law against shooting at motor
- 13:31 5 vehicles that are fleeing. I know the California
 - 6 Highway Patrol actually has a policy that thou will
 - 7 not shoot vehicles fleeing on a freeway --
 - 8 Q Right.

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- A -- for purposes of apprehension.
- 13:31 10 Q And you, as part of the materials you
 - 11 reviewed in this case, you reviewed the depositions
 - 12 of the involved officers?
 - 13 A Yes. Sergeant Cleveland and
 - 14 Officer Henderson.
- 13:31 15 Q Right. And did you note in -- in their
 - 16 testimony that either one or both of them indicated
 - 17 that, based on their training, you couldn't shoot
 - 18 this vehicle simply for fleeing under the facts of
 - 19 this case?
- 13:31 20 A And I think they both testified under oath
 - 21 | if Mr. -- if the driver had driven around them, they
 - 22 | would have let him go.
 - Q Okay. Do you agree with that, generally,
 - 24 that under the facts of this case, you cannot use
- 13:32 25 deadly force by shooting the driver just for

- 2 Not only do I agree, I think they were
- 3 well-trained officers to understand that policy or
- 4 the aspect of that policy.
- Q Okay. Are -- are officers generally taught to assess during a shooting sequence when they can, and what I mean by that is I know sometimes it may be difficult to assess with every shot, obviously, but I know back in the day there was some training with the County either to take two or three shots
 - Do you recall that general training?
- 13 A Well, that is training. That's not

 14 real-life scenario, and it has nothing to do with

 13:33 15 policy and defensive force in the face of a deadly

 16 threat, but that is training. That is training.
 - 17 | Q Okay. What --

important distinction.

and assess.

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13:33 25

A It's a training scenario, and it's actually written up, and it's called a "failure drill" where you can either take two shots to the body, one to the head, you reassess; two shots to the head, one to the body, you reassess. It's a training drill.

It's not a prescription for how officers are to perform in the field, and I think that's a very

- 1 A I believe it was in 2001/2002.
- Q Okay. So in terms of the concept -- we've talked about this before too -- the acronym IDL,
- 13:36 5 A Yes.

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- Q So in terms of a moving vehicle, I guess, the immediate or imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury would, in that context, would be the vehicle striking or -- or hitting the officer; is that --
- 11 A That's a fair statement.

Immediate Defense of Life?

- Q Okay. So in order for there to be, based
 on the police training and standards, a
 justification to use deadly force against the driver
 of a vehicle, you would need the immediate or
 - imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury,
 and you would need a scenario where the officer
 cannot get out of the path of the vehicle?
 - In other words, you would need the
- 13:37 20 imminency of the threat, and if you can look back to
 - 21 Exhibit 1 for a second -- do you still have that?
 - 22 Yes, I do.
 - Q So I'm looking about two thirds of the way down. It says "A Department member shall not
- 13:37 25 discharge a firearm at a motor vehicle or its

occupants in response to a threat posed solely by 1 2 the vehicle unless the member has an objectively reasonable belief that " -- and then it has two 3 bullet points: The first one, "The vehicle or 4 suspect poses an immediate threat of death or 13:37 5 serious physical injury to the Department member or 6 7 another person, and then it has an "and" 8 underlined, "the Department member has no reasonable 9 alternative course of action to prevent the death or 13:37 10 serious physical injury." 11 Is that your general understanding of the 12 training with respect to shooting at a moving vehicle? 13 14 Α Yes, sir. 13:38 15 Okay. So you would need the immediate Q threat of death or serious bodily injury and no 16 reasonable alternative course of action such as 17 stepping out of the path? 18 19 Very fair statement, yes. Α 13:38 20 Okay. And is it your understanding that Q 21 the -- the CHP policy is generally consistent with 22 the principles we've been talking about with respect 23 to the use of deadly force and shooting at moving vehicles? 24 13:38 25 Α Absolutely.

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    STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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    COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)
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             I, Amber Pilson, Certified Shorthand
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5
    Reporter License No. 13992, for the State of
 6
    California, do hereby certify:
 7
             That, prior to being examined, the witness
    named in the foregoing deposition, to wit, CLARENCE
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9
    R. CHAPMAN, was by me duly sworn to testify to the
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    truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;
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             That said deposition was taken down by me
12
    in shorthand at the time and place therein named and
13
    thereafter reduced to computer-aided transcription
14
    under my direction;
15
             That the foregoing transcript, as typed, is
    a true record of the said proceedings.
16
             I further certify that I am not interested
17
    in the event of the action.
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             WITNESS my hand this 8th day of August,
21
    2018.
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                         Amber Pilson, CSR NO. 13992
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